THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1793. [N° 1646.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

I oft the Liberty of the Preſs in the Publication of the following Piece, whatever Perſon, without Diſtinction, may have an equal Right with others, to declare his Sentiments, on any Thing which may tranſpire through this Channel.

A WRITER in your Mercury, Oct. 15, with the ſignature of *Hamlet*, I think ought not to paſs unnoticed, though I am not ignorant, Mr. Printer, that he who thus ventures forth to detect folly or error, or to ſpeak the truth to his neighbour, may expect the cenſure of ſome, the pity of others, and, perhaps, the contempt of ſ[illegible]—But if he, who thus rifles his performances, [illegible] ulation of his conſcience, in his ſincere [illegible] the general good, though he may meet with ever ſo much contempt, yet he has a ſafe retreat in his own breaſt, in the contemplation of this, that he did it for the Good of others.—It is not a little ſurprizing, that this *Hamlet* has paid no more deference to good breeding or politeneſs, than to ſet up his ſuperior judgment againſt the unwiſe and unneceſſary proceeding, (as he terms it) of thoſe in Authority. With what an undiſſumed air of aſſurance (which might have well become a better cauſe) does he bring forward his mighty arguments, when he ſays:—The remoteneſs of our ſituation, and healthfulneſs of our Iſland, would prove an antidote for any Contagious Diſtemper—(aſtoniſhing Preſumption!)—According to *Hamlet*'s doctrine, the Hand of the ſupreme Governor of the Univerſe, though lifted againſt Us, in Judgment for our Sins, would not be able to accompliſh his purpoſe.—Nor, ſays he, is the alarm thus occaſioned the only cauſe I have of complaint; having been informed, that the managers of the Theatre were juſt enabled to preſent us with a few perfect performances; and he would recommend to thoſe in Authority, to diſpel the fears they have occaſioned, and permit us for a few days longer to enjoy a favourite amuſement. What a powerful argument is here!—and as he winds up with it, I ſuppoſe he expects this to be an availing and concluſive reaſon, why the Theatre ſhould be again opened; and that he ſhould not thus be deprived of ſo favourite an amuſement.—As for my own part (if I may be permitted to ſpeak my thoughts on the ſubject) that thoſe who are ſuch powerful advocates for this favourite amuſement, would conſider the matter a little further.—It certainly is a Time (for many reaſons) which calls for Us to be deeply and ſincerely humbled under the Hand of God, while we hear of the Diſtreſs of many. Wars, and rumours of wars abroad, and Peſtilence at home. (Or in a neighbouring State). And, add to this, the diſtreſſed ſituation of many in our own town.—And I think, if *Hamlet* had recommended Induſtry, Oeconomy, and Liberality, inſtead of vain, trifling, and expenſive amuſements, he had done more Juſtice to human nature, Complaiſance to thoſe in office, and Honour to himſelf.—But if, neither the long-extended Mercy, nor threatening Judgments of Heaven, have made any impreſſion on our minds; but we ſtill fondly and vainly purſue idle amuſements, perhaps the time may not be very far diſtant, when the preſent healthfulneſs of our Climate—the rage for Amuſement—nor all the pleaſures of Life—will prove a ſufficient Barrier againſt deſolating Judgments.

A CITIZEN.

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

The NEIGHBOUR, No. LXVI.

LEARNING has attracted attention, or compelled homage, in every age of the world. It has allured the ſmile of approbation, or commanded the bow of reverence, at every period, and in every civilized country. At thoſe eras, and in thoſe empires, when and where the taſte was refined, the ear has ever been charmed and the eye delighted by the beauties of ſcience.—And even whenever and wherever the clouds of ignorance have overſpread and darkened the horizon of the general mind, learning, has commanded reſpect. Ignorance, however deeply intrenched in power, ſtands in awe of knowledge: And though the former, ſtimulated by the rudeneſs of paſſion, may bluſter and riot for a time, it will eventually recede and give place to the latter. If this poſition be true, there is an inducement in every country, and under every government, to endeavour to make proficiency in ſcience; an inducement grounded on a love of ſuperiority; a pride of influence: But the motive to exertion is much ſtronger and more flattering, under ſome governments than others.—Where the political machine, from its very conſtitution, diſtributes its honours agreeably to the rules of birthright, though here learning is not without its advantages, the ſtimulus to lucubration is not very powerful: But where the genius of the government place the laurel upon the brow of merit; where a man is diſtinguiſhed from his fellow, by virtue and ſcience only; where acceſs to all offices and dignities is equally eaſy, to all of equal deſert, the inducement to ſcientifick purſuits is truly faſcinating. This is the caſe, thank Heaven! in America. Here there is a common beacon erected to light & direct all equally ſkilful & meritorious into the harbour of eminence. There is not a country on the globe, where there is ſuch an extenſive field for emulation, and ſo beautifully variegated with laurels, that will impartially yield to the enterprizing hand of genius and laudable exertion, as in America. And, aſide from the honorary flowers, which are ſtrewed in the paths of merit, by the publick hand, the ſons of America may ſit down under the delightful ſhade of the tree of liberty, and regale themſelves with the fruits of ſcience, richly flavoured by the olive of peace.

Learning affords its votaries a delicious food, as well in the bye walks of private, as in the high roads of publick life. The pale faced, emaciated ſtudent, while trimming his midnight taper, collects new fuel for the fire of ambition, from the reflection that he is arming his mind againſt the vacuity and melancholy of ſolitude, as well as preparing himſelf to arreſt the attention, charm the ſenſibility, and command the reverence, of ſociety. The profound ſcholar who, by a refinement of intellectual palate, taſtes a ſuperiour ſweet in ſocial converſe with his fellow men, can never ſamiſh, for want of mental nouriſhment, though immured alone in the deepeſt cavern of the moſt dreary dungeon. Such is his ſtore of aliment, and ſuch its nature that it can never be exhauſted.

Apart from the encouragements to ſearch aſſiduouſly for the diamonds of ſcience, which I have curſorily ſummoned up to view, there are many highly important; particularly the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction that ever ariſes and glows in the boſom on the diſcovery of truth. Truth, it is ſaid lies in the bottom of a well; and it never fails to yield an ample, a generous compenſation, for all the exertion, the perſeverance, the trouble, and the pain, of drawing it up.

European Intelligence,

Received by the laſt Arrivals at Boſton and New-York.

VIENNA, Auguſt 6.

Anſwer of the Emperor to the Solicitations of Poland.

His Majeſty the Emperor, upon the requeſt of the Ambaſſador from Poland, to interpoſe his kind influence againſt the intention of the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin, with regard to the partition of the different provinces of the Republic already invaded by their reſpective troops, gave for anſwer—"that there was no "room for any more mediation on the part of his Im"perial Majeſty, as there had been a treaty ſigned by "both parties with reſpect to thoſe provinces in the "poſſeſſion of the troops of her Imperial Majeſty the "Empreſs of Ruſſia on the 22d of July ult."

PARIS, Auguſt 13

Charles Joſeph Leicuyer, aged 49 years, Marſhal de Camp, accuſed of having received orders from Dumourier to arreſt the citizen Bellegarde, Deputy-Commiſſioner from the army of the North, was condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal, and executed on the ſame evening at ſeven o'clock.

When he arrived at the place of execution, his reſolution failed him; he fainted, and was carried to the Guillotine.

The following ſtate of the forces of the Republic has been publiſhed, by order of the Executive Council, in the Miniſterial Gazette:—

		Men.
1.	Army of the North, —	120,585
2.	Ardennes, — — — —	40,132
3.	Moſelle, — — — —	83,268
4.	Rhine, — — — —	114,577
5.	Alps, — — — —	49,489
6.	Italy, — — — —	29,275
7.	Eaſtern Pyrenees, — —	24,446
8.	Weſtern Ditto, — —	31,000
9.	Coaſt of Rochelle, — —	41,110
10.	Coaſt of Breſt, — —	22,539
11.	Coaſt of Cherbourg, —	15,481
12.	Patriotic army before Lyons, —	12,000
13.	Ditto on the banks of Durance,	18,000
	Total	611,902
	Which, adding forces ordered out,	400,000
	Produces a Grand Total of	1,001,902

Gen. Houchard, who a few days ago was appointed to be Commander in Chief of the army of the North, has been denounced to the Jacobins by one Grouſſi, who calls him the confidential friend, and right arm of Cuſtine.

Letters from Marſeilles, of the 7th ſtate, that the Departmental troops have forced Gen. Cartaux to retreat from the height of Lemeic.

The monſter Egalite continues to be very narrowly guarded, in the ſquare tower of St. Jean.—His youngeſt ſon, and the reſt of the Bourbon family, are confined in the ſame fort, but they njoy a kind of decent liberty.

Adjutant-Gen. Labarriere has been arreſted at Perpignan, and conducted to the citadel of Montpelier; he is a particular friend of General Biron.

Letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the Army of the North.

Arras, Aug. 11, 1793.

"*Citizens our Colleagues,*

"We haſten to inform you, that we arrived at the army encamped three leagues hence, yeſterday at ſix o'clock in the evening, which we found drawn up in the order of battle. We examined it from right to left, and *Vive la Republique* was every where heard. Gen. Houchard then ordered a diſcharge of artillery, after which the whole ſtaff, all the battalions of infantry, and the regiments of cavalry took an oath to live free or die, to maintain the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic; to ſupport the Repreſentation conſtitution which the French had choſen. The gaiety and joy which reigned in the army aſſures us of theſe happy effects, in its keeping its oath, and to comb the falſehes of Deſpots, whoſe reign cauſes deſpair."

AUGUST 26.

Letter from General de Brigade Omeara, dated Dunkirk, Auguſt 23.

"Citizen Preſident—I have the honour of addreſſing to you the ſubjoined copy of the Summons juſt made to me on the part of the Duke of York, with a copy of my anſwer.

(Signed) OMEARA."

Head Quarters of the Combined Army, before Dunkirk, Auguſt 23.

"SIR,

"I give you notice, that the army I command, is at your gates. Your city, deſtitute of any real defence, can oppoſe no reſiſtance to the victorious arms which I might inſtantly employ againſt it, if I did not wiſh to avoid the total ruin of a flouriſhing city, and if humanity and generoſity did not render me deſirous of ſparing human blood. I therefore ſummon you, Sir, to ſurrender the city of Dunkirk to his Britannic Majeſty, before I diſplay againſt it the very conſiderable forces at my diſpoſal; apprizing you, however, that I will liſten to any propoſitions you may make, provided they may be ſuch as are not injurious to the conſideration and the honour of the Britiſh arms, the intereſts of Great-Britain and thoſe of her allies. I give you twenty four hours to deliberate on this ſummons.

(Signed) FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK,
Commander of the Combined Army before Dunkirk.

Copy of the Anſwer to the Summons.

Dunkirk, Aug. 23, Second year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

"GENERAL,

"Inveſted with the confidence of the French Republic, I have received your ſummons to ſurrender an important city. I anſwer by aſſuring you, that I ſhall defend it with the brave Republicans, whom I have the honour to command.

(Signed) OMEARA."

Auguſt 27.

Letter from the Procureur General Syndic of the Department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, dated Perpignan, Aug. 2.

"Citizen Repreſentatives, the Spaniards cantoned at Milas, paſſed the river Tet, to the amount of from 6 to 7 00, one-third or more of whom were cavalry, to ſurprize our advanced poſts of Corneille. Our force in that part, at the utmoſt, does not exceed 500 men. They had taken two pieces of artillery, and a howitzer; but a detachment from the ſixth battalion of l'Auds, commanded by the brave Degean, ſome chaſſeurs of the Tyrennees, headed by Deville, and a detachment from the 27th regiment of horſe, attacked them with ſabre and bayonet, put them to flight, and recovered our poſts and artillery, which they turned upon the rhodomantade Caſtilians, and cauſed many of them to bite the duſt. The river was their grave. We have had only one volunteer killed, and twelve wounded; about 30 men of the free company of Paris are miſſing, and we know not whether they have been ſurrounded by the enemy, or have fled to the mountain: further accounts on that head are expected. This action, though no more than a ſkirmiſh, does the greateſt honor to our troops: 500 Republicans repulſed 3000 Spaniards; we have preſerved our poſition, and expect them with a firm countenance. The ſuſpenſion of General Fiers produced no emotion. Barbantine behaved well on the feſtival of unity and indiviſibility; he addreſſed the troops in the language of a Republican. Should he fight as well as he ſpeaks, which we hope, we ſhall ſoon have good news to ſend you; eſpecially, if we receive the promiſed reinforcements.

(Signed) "LUCIA."

AUGUST 28.

Meaſures are taking for putting into prompt effect, the decree of the Convention, declaring ALL FRANCE to be in a ſtate of ſiege. All the workmen in iron, ſteel, braſs, lead and wood, are declared under the orders of the Miniſter at War—and all the ſalt-petre and gun powder to be at his diſpoſition.

AUG. 29. The Royaliſts in la Vendee, are in a great meaſure ſubdued—6000 of them have been deſtroyed in one action.

In the Paſſage Calais, a counter-revolution lately broke out; but the National Guards have marched againſt the rebels, and diſperſed them.

The Soiſſonois continues in a ſtate of the moſt dangerous inſurrection. The city of Lyons was made the centre of the Inſurgency—and the Commiſſioner CHARTE roſed the National Guards, and parts of the army of the Alps, under Gen. KELLERMAN, to march againſt the city; and ſummoned it to a contribution of ten millions of livres, and the heads of one hundred of the firſt men.—The anſwer was "*that all the property of the Inſurgent army ſhould be accountable, for the leaſt violence committed againſt the Lyoneſe.*" Cannon planted were made to defend the city; four millions in ſpecie, was contributed to pay the ſoldiers, 200 pieces of cannon were mounted on the ramparts, and on the neighbouring heights; and M. DE PRESSY, a, planted Commander. Several attacks have been made on the city by the army of the Republic—the laſt of which is narrated in the following letter from the Commiſſioner, dated the 25th.

Our fire commenced yeſterday, at four in the afternoon. The gate of St. Clair was ſoon burnt. The bombardment was redoubled about 10 o'clock. At midnight, an immenſe conflagration was evident. The magazine, the quarter of la Saone, and three conſiderable others, are now heaps of ruins. The loſs of the Lyoneſe is computed at 200 millions of livres. Next

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A WRITER in your Mercury, Oct. 15, with the signature of *Hamlet*, I think ought not to pass unnoticed, though I am not ignorant, Mr. Printer, that he who thus ventures forth to detect folly or error, or to speak the truth to his neighbour, may expect the censure of some, the pity of others, and, perhaps, the contempt of [illegible]—But if he, who thus risks his performances, has [illegible] probation of his conscience, in his sincere attempt [illegible] the general good, though he may meet with ever so much contempt, yet he has a safe retreat in his own breast, in the contemplation of this, that he did it for the Good of others.—It is not a little surprizing, that this *Hamlet* has paid no more deference to good breeding or politeness, than to set up his superior judgment against the unwise and unnecessary proceedings (as he terms it) of those in Authority. With what an undaunted air of assurance (which might have well become a better cause) does he bring forward his weighty arguments, when he says:—The remoteness of our situation, and healthfulness of our Island, would prove an antidote for any Contagious Distemper—(astonishing Presumption!)—According to *Hamlet*'s doctrine, the Hand of the supreme Governor of the Universe, though lifted against Us, in Judgment for our Sins, would not be able to accomplish his purpose.—Nor, says he, is the alarm thus occasioned the only cause I have of complaint; having been informed, that the managers of the Theatre were just enabled to present us with a few perfect performances; and he would recommend to those in Authority, to dispel the fears they have occasioned, and permit us for a few days longer to enjoy a favourite amusement. What a powerful argument is here!—and as he winds up with it, I suppose he expects this to be an availing and conclusive reason, why the Theatre should be again opened; and that he should not thus be deprived of so favourite an amusement. [illegible] for my own part (if I may be permitted to speak my thoughts on the subject) that those who are such powerful advocates for this favourite amusement, would consider the matter a little further.—It certainly is a Time (for many reasons) which calls for Us to be deeply and sincerely humbled under the Hand of God, while we hear of the Distress of many. Wars, and [illegible] ports of wars abroad, and Pestilence at home. (Or in a neighbouring State). And, add to this, the distressed situation of many in our own town.—And I think, if *Hamlet* had recommended Industry, Oeconomy, and Liberality, instead of vain, trifling, and expensive amusements, he had done more justice to human nature, Complaisance to those in office, and Honour to himself.—But if, neither the long-extended Mercy, nor threatening Judgments of Heaven, have made any impression on our minds; but we still fondly and vainly pursue idle amusements, perhaps the time may not be very far distant, when the present healthfulness of our Climate—the rage for Amusement—nor all the pleasures of Life—will prove a sufficient Barrier against desolating Judgments.

A CITIZEN.

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

The NEIGHBOUR, No. LXVI.

LEARNING has attracted attention, or compelled homage, in every age of the world. It has allured the smile of approbation, or commanded the bow of reverence, at every period, and in every civilized country. At those eras, and in those empires, when and where the taste was refined, the ear has ever been charmed and the eye delighted by the beauties of science.—And even whenever and wherever the clouds of ignorance have overspread and darkened the horizon of the general mind, learning, has commanded respect. Ignorance, however deeply intrenched in power, stands in awe of knowledge: And though the former, stimulated by the rudeness of passion, may bluster and riot for a time, it will eventually recoil and give place to the latter. If this position be true, there is an inducement in every country, and under every government, to endeavour to make proficiency in science; an inducement grounded on a love of superiority; a pride of influence: But the motive to exertion is much stronger and more flattering, under some governments than others.—Where the political machine, from its very constitution, distributes its honours agreeably to the rules of birthright, though here learning is not without its advantages, the stimulus to lucubration is not very powerful: But where the genius of the government place the laurel upon the brow of merit; where a man is distinguished from his fellow, by virtue and science only; where access to all offices and dignities is equally easy, to all of equal desert, the inducement to scientifick pursuits is truly fascinating. This is the case, thank Heaven! in America. Here there is a common beacon erected to light & direct all equally skilful & meritorious into the harbour of eminence. There is not a country on the globe, where there is such an extensive field for emulation, and so beautifully variegated with laurels, that will impartially yield to the enterprizing hand of genius and lauable exertion, as in America. And, aside from the honorary flowers, which are strewed in the paths of merit, by the publick hand, the sons of America may sit down under the delightful shade of the tree of liberty, and regale themselves with the fruits of science, richly flavoured by the olive of peace.

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European Intelligence,

Received by the last Arrivals at Boston and New-York.

VIENNA, August 6.

Answer of the Emperor to the Solicitations of Poland.

His Majesty the Emperor, upon the request of the Ambassador from Poland, to interpose his kind influence against the intention of the Courts of Petersburgh and Berlin, with regard to the partition of the different provinces of the Republic already invaded by their respective troops, gave for answer—"that there was no "room for any more mediation on the part of his Im"perial Majesty, as there had been a treaty signed by "both parties with respect to those provinces in the "possession of the troops of her Imperial Majesty the "Empress of Russia on the 22d of July ult."

PARIS, August 13

Charles Joseph Leicuyer, aged 49 years, Marshal de Camp, accused of having received orders from Dumourier to arrest the citizen Bellegarde, Deputy-Commissioner from the army of the North, was condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal, and executed on the same evening at seven o'clock.

When he arrived at the place of execution, his resolution failed him; he fainted, and was carried to the Guillotine.

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8.	Western Ditto, — —	31,000
9.	Coast of Rochelle, — —	41,110
10.	Coast of Brest, — —	32 539
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The monster Egalite continues to be very narrowly guarded, in the square tower of St. Jean.—His youngest son, and the rest of the Bourbon family, are confined in the same fort, but they enjoy a kind of decent liberty.

Adjutant-Gen. Labarriere has been arrested at Perpignan, and conducted to the citadel of Montpelier; he is a particular friend of General Flers.

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Army of the North.

Arras, Aug. 11, 1793.

"*Citizens our Colleagues,*

"We hasten to inform you, that we arrived at the army encamped three leagues hence, yesterday at six o'clock in the evening, which we found drawn up in the order of battle. We examined it from right to left, and *Vive la Republique* was every where heard. Gen. Houchard then ordered a discharge of artillery, after which the whole staff, all the battalions of infantry, and the regiments of cavalry took an oath to live free or die, to maintain the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; to support the Republican constitution which the French had chosen. The gaiety and joy which reigned in the army assures us of the most happy effects, in its keeping its oath, and to comb the satellites of Despots, whose reign causes despair."

AUGUST 26.

Letter from General of Brigade Omeara, dated Dunkirk, August 23.

"Citizen President—I have the honour of addressing to you the subjoined copy of the Summons just made to me on the part of the Duke of York, with a copy of my answer.

(Signed) OMEARA."

Head Quarters of the Combined Army, before Dunkirk, August 23.

"SIR,

"I give you notice, that the army I command, is at your gates. Your city, destitute of any real defence, can oppose no resistance to the victorious arms which I might instantly employ against it, if I did not wish to avoid the total ruin of a flourishing city, and if humanity and generosity did not render me desirous of sparing human blood. I therefore summon you, Sir, to surrender the city of Dunkirk to his Britannic Majesty, before I display against it the very considerable forces at my disposal; apprizing you, however, that I will listen to any propositions you may make, provided they may be such as are not injurious to the consideration and the honour of the British arms, the interests of Great-Britain and those of her allies. I give you twenty four hours to deliberate on this summons.

(Signed) FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK,
Commander of the Combined Army before Dunkirk.

Copy of the Answer to the Summons.

Dunkirk, Aug. 23, Second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"GENERAL,

"Invested with the confidence of the French Republic, I have received your summons to surrender an important city. I answer by assuring you, that I shall defend it with the brave Republicans, whom I have the honour to command.

(Signed) OMEARA."

August 27.

Letter from the Procureur General Syndic of the Department of the Eastern Pyrennees, dated Perpignan, Aug. 2.

"Citizen Representatives, the Spaniards cantoned at Milas, passed the river Tet, to the amount of from 2 to 3000, one-third or more of whom were cavalry, to surprize our advanced posts of Corneille. Our force in that part, at the utmost, does not exceed 500 men. They had taken two pieces of artillery, and a howitzer; but a detachment from the sixth battalion of l'Aude, commanded by the brave Degean, some chasseurs of the Tyrennees, headed by Deville, and a detachment from the 27th regiment of horse, attacked them with sabre and bayonet, put them to flight, and recovered our posts and artillery, which they turned upon the rhodomantade Castilians, and caused many of them to bite the dust. The river was their grave. We have had only one volunteer killed, and twelve wounded; about 30 men of the free company of Paris are missing, and we know not whether they have been surrounded by the enemy, or have fled to the mountain: further accounts on that head are expected. This action, though no more than a skirmish, does the greatest honor to our troops: 500 Republicans repulsed 3000 Spaniards; we have preserved our position, and expect them with a firm countenance. The suspension of General Flers produced no emotion. Barbantine behaved well on the festival of unity and indivisibility; he addressed the troops in the language of a Republican. Should he fight as well as he speaks, which we hope, we shall soon have good news to send you; especially, if we receive the promised reinforcements.

(Signed) "LUCIA."

AUGUST 28.

Measures are taking for puting into prompt effect, the decree of the Convention, declaring ALL FRANCE to be in a state of siege. All the workmen in iron, steel, brass, lead and wood, are declared under the orders of the Minister at War—and all the salt-petre and gun-powder to be at his disposition.

AUG. 29. The Royalists in la Vendee, are in a great measure subdued—6000 of them have been destroyed in one action.

In the Pas-de Calais, a counter-revolution lately broke out; but the National Guards have marched against the rebels, and dispersed them.

The South still continues in a state of the most dangerous insurrection. The city of Lyons was made the centre of the Insurgency—and the Commissioner CRANCE ordered the National Guards, and parts of the army of the Alps, under Gen. KELLERMAN, to march against that city; and summoned it to a contribution of ten millions of livres, and the heads of one hundred of the inhabitants.—The answer was "*that all the prisoners of the Regicide army should be accountable for the least violence committed against the Lyonese.*" Great preparations were made to defend the city; four millions in specie, was subscribed to pay the soldiers, 200 pieces of cannon were mounted on the ramparts, and on the neighbouring heights; and M. DE PRECY, appointed Commander. Several attacks have been made on the city by the army of the Republic—the last of which is narrated in the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 25th.

Our fire commenced yesterday, at four in the afternoon. The gate of St. Clair was soon burnt. The bombardment was redoubled about 10 o'clock. At midnight, an immense conflagration was evident. The magazines, the quarter of la Saone, and three considerable streets, are now heaps of ruins. The loss of the Lyonese is computed at 200 millions of livres. Next

day in the afternoon, we sent a trumpet with a letter addressed to the people of Lyons. We gave them three hours to consider of their answer, threatening a new attack if they refused to submit. No answer was returned; the attack began; it was terrible. More than once the bayonets of the assailants and defendants met point to point. The post of la Croix Rouge was carried. General DUMOY, having pushed forward at the head of the advanced guard, received a shot through his clothes. The ground was heaped with dead bodies of the rebels. They attempted a sally by one of the gates, but the National Guards of Grenoble repulsed them, and drove them back into the town.—We have lost very few men. Our killed are only 26.—Among the dead of rebels are found a number of *ci-devant* Nobles and Priests.

"Our success is every where the same. Cartaux has repulsed the Marseillois, and drawn them within their walls. He is now at Aix where he keeps the Rebels in check, without any difficulty.

"With respect to the Piedmontese, we wait for them in the defiles of the Tarentaise. The black flag, is now flying from all the steeples of Lyons.—The batteries erected by the inhabitants are for the most part dismounted.

"I request you to read my last notification to the Lyonese, you will see that I have left nothing undone to gain them by fair means."

One of the the Commissioners, with the army of the Alps wrote, that on the news of the invasion of Mont Blanc, the Communes of Carrague, of Thouon, and Annecy, rose in a body. The Emigrants in the neighbourhood of the lake of Geneva, fled more than a month ago, that Lyons, Marseilles, and Bourdeaux, would soon declare in their favour."

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The public accuser and the Prisoner's council, having made their remarks, the President of the Tribunal stated the following questions for the consideration of the Jury:

1. "Have there been, during the present war, criminal manœuvres and correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, tending to facilitate their entrance into our territory, and to deliver up to them our places of strength, cities, magazines, and arsenals?

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3. "Is Adam Philip Custine, late General of the North and the Ardennes, convicted of having co-operated in their manœuvres and correspondence?"

To all these questions, the Jury found in the affirmative; and the public accuser being heard on the application of the law, the Tribunal passed the following sentence:——

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The President called upon the Prisoner to say, if he had any objection to make to the application of the law?

Custine answered—"I have no defenders, they have disappeared; and my conscience makes me no reproach; I die innocent."

The people heard the sentence with loud applause.

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"We debated for a long time," added Brochet, "but it was impossible to persuade three of the Jury that Custine was guilty."

A Member of the Club denounced Felix Lepellier, one of the Jury of the Revolutionary Tribunal, who, he said, was an emigrant of a description that the law could not touch, but what confidence could be placed in such a man?

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A young lady, at the Lincoln assizes, recovered 200l. damages from a farmer, for a breach of a promise of marriage, under which the farmer was admitted to *certain familiarities*.

A widow lady, aged fifty three, brought an action at the late Bedford assizes, against a widower, aged sixty, for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, for near twelve months, had paid his addresses to the lady, but on the day appointed for the happy celebration, led another bride to church. The jury gave the plaintiff fifty pounds damages.

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SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highness intended upon the 24th to attack the enemy, who are still posted at some distance from Dunkirk, in order to get possession of the ground, which it was necessary to occupy previous to the siege. They hastened the execution of his design, by attacking our posts, between the canal of Furnes and the sea. Lieut. Gen. Dalton advanced with the reserve, which was encamped upon that side, to their support: The enemy were repulsed, and driven with loss into the town. One piece of cannon and a few prisoners were taken. The ardour of the troops carried them further in the pursuit than was intended, so that they came under the cannon of the place, by which means a considerable loss has been sustained. This is likelier to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the nature of the country, which is covered with trees and strong enclosures.

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The army have taken the ground, which his Royal Highness intended they should occupy: The advanced posts within a short distance of the town.

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P. S. In the hurry of making up the last despatches, the names of the two posts taken by Field-Marshal Freytag, and of the bridge, could not be inserted. Those of the former are Warmathe and Eckelsbeck, and the latter Lefferinck's Hooke.

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When our despatches left the army, it was encamped at a village about three miles from Dunkirk, after setting fire, to every thing combustible in the posts of which they had previously taken possession close by the town, and which they had left for a more convenient position.

In a few days Dunkirk will be attacked on all sides at once with the utmost vivacity. The land army, it would appear, will make two principal attacks while the squadron which has already arrived before that place, will form a third no less powerful. We are assured that the merchants of that city have already made representations to the Commandant, begging that he would not suffer Dunkirk to be destroyed for no purpose, as was Valenciennes. These representations were so badly received, that the Governor threatened, to hang up the first man who should dare to speak of a capitulation. The garrison of Dunkirk is partly composed of the troops who last winter attempted the conquest of Holland.

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The Governor was summoned the 23d ult. for the first time.—He replied, that he was resolved to defend the place, until nothing should be left of it but a pile of ruins, under which he would bury his body.

NASSAU (*N. P.*) Oct. 1.

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Saturday the 22d of Sept. sa[w] the Europa 50 gun ship, and an armed brig, run down towards the Platform. Sept. 23, at A. M. close in with the shore, between Cape-Nichola Mole and the Platform, gave chase to, and came up with a schooner, who fired a gun to leewards, and hoisted English colours: The John did the same.—The schooner then hoisted her boat out—master came on board the John, and being a Frenchman was asked how he came to sail under English colours—In answer, he said he did so by permission from Commodore Ford, who was then in the Europa at the Mole where, and at Jeremie, and the Platform, the English colours were flying. He also said that he was boarding from the Mole to the Platform, to carry some prisoners materials from thence to the Mole.

The same day Capt. Sheerman spoke a Bermuda privateer, and was informed by the master, that the Europa was at the Mole.

An American schooner, having on board upwards of 60 French soldiers, of different regiments, bound from Hispaniola for America, was sent in here yesterday by the May Flower and Long-Island Packet privateers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

The Committee for the relief of the sick and distressed, feel the highest pleasure in announcing to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, that the abatement of the disorder is beyond all expectation, and affords the most flattering prospect of our being entirely freed from it entirely. They, however, strongly recommend to the absent citizens of Philadelphia, not to return for a week or ten days, or until we have a considerable rain; as the change of air would prove dangerous, and might probably be fatal to many.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, *President*.

Committee-Chamber.

City Hall, Phila. 26th Oct. 1793.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By a Gentleman direct from Pittsburgh, we learn that Gen. Wayne marched from Miami, against the Indians with 3000 regular troops, and 1500 volunteers from Kentucky. We also learn, that Stiff knee, a chief of the Chippawas, had come into Fort Pitt, with assurances that his nation had resolved to observe a strict neutrality.

The celebrated Gen. Scott, of Kentucky, was to have headed the volunteers, but unfortunately fell from his horse just as the troops were marching, and was obliged to remain behind.

The latest intelligence by the Portland is to the 1st of September, from Falmouth. It appears that Dunkirk was not then taken, as has been reported; but that it was closely besieged.

It is further said, that the Combined Forces, under the Duke of York, in an attempt to take the place by coup de main, had been unsuccessful, and sustained much loss.

The Packet sailed two days before the Portland from Falmouth.

The decree, ordering the destruction of the Monuments and the tombs of the Kings and ancient warriors of France, at St. Dennis, has been carried into execution. On opening the coffin, in which Turenne was inclosed, he was found in a state of high preservation.

The sudden rise of European window-glass, to almost ten per. cent. within a few days, cannot fail to promote the progress of American glass in a very decisive manner. This is one of the happy effects of the wild policy of the British ministry, in assisting America in the establishment of her manufactories, on which her permanent welfare so materially depends.

We learn from Georgia, that the President of the United States in his reply to the Governor of that State inclosing the determinations of a council of war, on offensive operations against the Creek nation—"*utterly disapproves the measures at this time.*"

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States of America

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Sieur Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul for the Republic of France, within the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and having thereon, received, from me an exequatur bearing date the 5th day of June, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties and convention in that case made and provided; and he said Sieur Duplaine having under colour of his said office, committed sundry encroachments and infractions on the laws of the land, and particularly having caused a vessel to be rescued with an armed force out of the custody of an officer of justice, who had arrested the same by process from his court, and it appearing therefore no longer fit, nor consistent with the respect and obedience due to the laws, that the Sieur Duplaine should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the said functions, privileges and powers, these are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said Antoine Charbonet Duplaine as Vice Consul of the Republic of France in any part of the United States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Vice Consuls of that nation; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made parent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1793, and in the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON

By the President,

THO. JEFFERSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA

To all whom it may concern.

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day in the afternoon, we sent a trumpet with a letter addressed to the people of Lyons. We gave them three hours to consider of their answer, threatening a new attack if they refused to submit. No answer was returned; the attack began; it was terrible. More than once the bayonets of the assailants and defendants met point to point. The post of la Croix Rouge was carried. General DUMOY, having pushed forward at the head of the advanced guard, received a shot through his clothes. The ground was heaped with dead bodies of the rebels. They attempted a sally by one of the gates, but the National Guards of Grenoble repulsed them, and drove them back into the town.—We have lost very few men. Our killed are only 26.—Among the dead of rebels are found a number of *ci-devant* Nobles and Priests.

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Saturday the 22d of Sept. sa[w] the Europa 50 gun ship, and an armed brig, run down towards the Platform. Sept. 25, at A. M. close in with the shore, between Cape-Nichola Mole and the Platform, gave chase to, and came up with a schooner, who fired a gun to leeward, and hoisted English colours: The John did the same.—The schooner then hoisted her boat out—the master came on board the John, and being a Frenchman, was asked how he came to sail under English colours?—In answer, he said he did so by permission from Commodore Ford, who was then in the Europa at the Mole; where, and at Jeremie, and the Platform, the English colours were flying. He also said that he was bound from the Mole to the Platform, to carry some printing materials from thence to the Mole.

The same day Capt. Sheerman spoke a Bermuda privateer, and was informed by the master, that the Europa was at the Mole.

An American schooner, having on board upwards of 60 French soldiers, of different regiments, bound from Hispaniola for America, was sent in here yesterday by the May Flower and Long-Island Packet privateers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

The Committee for the relief of the sick and distressed, feel the highest pleasure in announcing to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, that the abatement of the disorder is beyond all expectation, and affords the most flattering prospect of our being soon freed from it entirely. They, however, strongly recommend to the absent citizens of Philadelphia, not to return for a week or ten days, or until we have some considerable rains; as the change of air would prove dangerous, and might probably be fatal to many.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, *President.*

Committee-Chamber.

City Hall, Phila. 26th Oct. 1793.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By a Gentleman direct from Pittsburgh, we learn that Gen. Wayne marched from Miami, against the Indians, with 3000 regular troops, and 1500 volunteers from Kentucky. We also learn, that Stiff knee, a chief of the Chippawas, had come into Fort Pitt, with assurances that his nation had resolved to observe a strict neutrality.

The celebrated Gen. Scott, of Kentucky, was to have headed the volunteers, but unfortunately fell from his horse just as the troops were marching, and was obliged to remain behind.

The latest intelligence by the Portland is to the 15th of September, from Falmouth. It appears that Dunkirk was not then taken, as has been reported; but that it was closely besieged.

It is further said, that the Combined Forces, under the Duke of York, in an attempt to take the place by a coup de main, had been unsuccessful, and sustained much loss.

The Packet sailed two days before the Portland left Falmouth.

The decree, ordering the destruction of the Mausolea, and the tombs of the Kings and ancient warriors of France, at St. Dennis, has been carried into execution. On opening the coffin, in which Turenne was inclosed, he was found in a state of high preservation.

The sudden rise of European window-glass, to about ten per. cent. within a few days, cannot fail to promote the progress of American glass in a very decisive manner. This is one of the happy effects of the wild policy of the British ministry, in assisting America in the establishment of her manufactories, on which her permanent welfare so materially depends.

We learn from Georgia, that the President of the United States in his reply to the Governor of that state, inclosing the determinations of a council of war, and on offensive operations against the Creek nations—"*utterly disapproves the measures at this time.*"

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Sieur Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, heretofore having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul for the Republic of France, within the State of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and having thereon, received, from me an exequatur, bearing date the 5th day of June, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties and convention in that case made and provided; and he said Sieur Duplaine having under colour of his said office, committed sundry encrochments and infractions on the laws of the land, and particularly having caused a vessel to be rescued with an armed force out of the custody of an officer of justice, who had arrested the same by process from his court, and it being therefore no longer fit, nor consistent with the respect and obedience due to the laws, that the Sieur Duplaine should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the said functions, privileges and powers, these are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said Antoine Charbinet Duplaine as Vice Consul of the Republic of France in any part of these United States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Vice Consuls of that nation; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void, from this day forward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1793, and in the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

THO. JEFFERSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

THE Citizen Dannery having produced to me his Commission, as Consul for the Republic of France at Boston, I do hereby recognize him as such; and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions,

powers and privileges, as are allowed to Conſuls of the French Republic, by the laws, treaties and conventions, in that caſe made and provided.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and the Independence of the United States of America the Eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
TH. JEFFERSON.

New-York, October 27, 1793, 2d Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENET, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to* Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

I HAVE juſt received, together with your letter of the 3d inſt. the diſmiſſion of Citizen Duplaine, Vice-Conſul at Boſton, and I haſten to declare to you, that I do not acknowledge its validity, becauſe the conſtitution of the United States has not given the Preſident the rights which he now appears deſirous to exerciſe—it has empowered him as firſt Miniſter of the American people, to admit and to receive the miniſters of foreign nations ſent to the great American confederation, and their conſulary agents diſtributed to the particular ſtates; but, in confiding to him this official function, it has not given him the power of diſcharging them, to ſend them away, or to ſuſpend them when once they have been admitted. Such an authority cannot be exerted, ſir, but by the ſovereign of the agent, or by the one to which he is ſent. On the part of their own ſovereign, their recall can only be the object of his particular will, or a conſequence of negotiations begun with him for that object. On the part of the ſovereign to whom he is ſent, a diſmiſſion can be the reſult only of an act of regular juſtice, or of an arbitrary act.—If it is a national act of juſtice, the ſovereign ſhould be furniſhed with every poſſible light upon ſo important an object, that he may be enabled to prove to the foreign ſovereign, that his miniſter was unworthy of his confidence, and that the diſmiſſion or ſuſpenſion was indiſpenſable.—If it is an act merely arbitrary, it is among the claſs of acts of aggreſſion, and becomes a cauſe of war, and you know, ſir, that in this reſpect the conſtitution of the United States has reſerved to the repreſentatives of the people the right of declaring it. I do not recollect what the worm-eaten writings of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel ſay on this ſubject—I thank God I have forgot what theſe hired Juriſprudiſts have written upon the rights of nations, at a period, when they were all enchained. But the fundamental points of your Liberty, and our own, are engraven in my memory in characters not to be effaced, and the Rights of Man are incloſed in my breaſt with the ſource of life. I have inceſſantly before my eyes your conſtitution, and our own, and it is becauſe I fully feel the juſt and wiſe intentions of thoſe who founded them, that I demand of you, ſir, to aſk the Preſident of the United States to procure an examination, by the legiſlature repreſenting the ſovereign people of Maſſachuſetts, of the conduct of Citizen Duplaine, in the ſame manner as I have demanded an examination of my own in the enſuing Congreſs.

In governments like ours, political affairs can only be judged by political bodies, and if the Vice Conſul Duplaine has infringed the particular laws of Maſſachuſetts, or the general laws of the union, which that government is bound to ſupport, to that ſtate the cognizance of a crime againſt the majeſty of the nation belongs, in the firſt inſtance, and it is for her officers to announce it to the federal government, in order that the foreign agent, found to have violated the laws of the country, may receive puniſhment from his ſovereign, if he merits it. I inſiſt with the more confidence upon this ſtep, ſir, as the attorney for the diſtrict of Boſton made three efforts to procure a bill to be found at the circuit court againſt Citizen Duplaine, and three times a popular and virtuous jury threw out his complaint, and this Vice-Conſul was finally acquitted in the moſt honorable manner.—How could, in fact, any room for accuſation againſt him be found, ſince he only acted in conformity to the treaties, to his inſtructions, to the deciſions of the federal government, communicated to all the ſtates, which even truſt to the care of the French Conſuls the prizes ſuppoſed to be made within the juriſdiction of the United States, and as he proved inconteſtably, that he never had any intention of reſiſting, by force, the orders intimated to him by judicial authority, although they were contrary to the political rights of the French nation. GENET.

BOSTON, October 31.

Since our laſt ſeveral veſſels have arrived in this port, from Europe. They however, bring no News later than was before received, except Capt. *Holland*, in the Galen, who ſpoke a veſſel at ſea, the Captain, of which informed him that the Garriſon of Dunkirk made a terrible *ſortie* on the 5th Sept. in which vaſt numbers, were ſlain on both ſides. He did not learn particulars.

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His Lady and Daughter, Mr. Baker, Lady and Daughter, Mr. Jones, Lady and Child, Mrs. Abbot, Miſs Harrington, Miſs Whitfield, Meſſrs. Collins, Nelſon, Bartlett, and S. Powell.

Meſſrs. Campbell and Jameſon, Merchants, came alſo in the Galen.

NEWPORT, November 5.

On Saturday Evening laſt the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned to the laſt Monday in February next, then to meet at Providence.

During the Seſſion RAY GREENE, Eſq; of Warwick, was choſen Attorney-General for this State, in the Room of William Channing, Eſq; deceaſed.

MARRIED.] In this Town, by the Reverend WILLIAM SMITH, Mr. JAMES FOSTER, of Providence, to Miſs SALLY HUDDEY, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Huddey.

DIED.] —Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, in the 71ſt Year of his Age, formerly an eminent Sea Commander of this Port.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

DEMOCRAT ſees with ſurprize, that the complaint he made ſome time ſince to the Epiſcopal Society, has been ſo little attended to. He has the countenance of every unprejudiced perſon when he affirms, that the complaint was well founded. He therefore recommends, that if the CROWN *muſt be* continued in its preſent place, that it ſhould undergo the patriotic operation of being *Tarr'd and Feather'd.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 4.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Sally, Eddy,	St. John's
Schooner Dolcy, Brown,	Fox-Iſland
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Bag Harbour
Brig Sally, Shearman,	St. Croix
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New-York
Sloop Mary, Baker,	Charleſton
Sloop Clementina, Weſtcott,	Providence
Sloop Riſing Sun, Weſtcott,	Norfolk
Sloop Leopard, Foſter,	Providence
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Polly, Folger,	Charleſton

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LADIES HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *oppoſite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.——Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

FOR
Norfolk & Baltimore,
The BRIG
HIRAM,
SYLVESTER CHILDS, *Maſter,*

WILL ſail the 15th Inſtant.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to JAMES MAXWELL and Co. or to the Maſter on board.

Warren, Nov. 1, 1793.

To be LET,

THE Weſt End of the HOUSE, next below the Brick Market, a BAKE-HOUSE, GARDEN, and Two STORES on the Wharf.—Alſo a SHOP in Thames-Street.——For Particulars, inquire of WALTER EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

STOLEN, about the firſt of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 25 Fathom of 18 Inch CABLE.——Whoever will give Information to the Subſcriber, of the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the above Cable may be recovered, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Saturdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS, } *Commiſſioners.*
LEMUEL TABER, }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

JACOB TABER, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Oct. 9, 1793.

A Young married Gentleman, obliged to ſeek for a ſafe Aſylum from the horrid Crimes, and the Conſequences attending the Conflagration of the Town of Cape Francois, arrived in this Town the 1ſt of October ult. in the Ship Providence, Capt. James Munro.—Deprived like many other unfortunate Inhabitants of the ſame Place, of ſufficient Means to maintain himſelf and Lady, in the Character becoming them, propoſes to make Uſe of the Talents he acquired through his Education.

He therefore offers to wait upon any young Ladies and Gentlemen, who are deſirous to learn DANCING, at their Houſes; flattering himſelf with the expeditious Improvement of his Pupils.

He lives at Mr. RIVERA's Houſe, on Eaſton's Point.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
An APPRENTICE, *at the Hat-making Buſineſs.*

A LAD about 16 Years old, large of his Age—to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1793.

M. COURE,

Late a SURGEON in the French Army,

RESPECFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt arrived in Newport, and propoſes to practiſe in the Line of his Profeſſion.—He would particularly acquaint thoſe who are afflicted with Cancers, &c. that he is in Poſſeſſion of two Specifics, with the help of which he eaſily and radically cures the Cancer, and the moſt inveterate old Sores, and is even ſure of their Succeſs, if thoſe Diſeaſes are not, by their Nature, incurable.—He may be ſpoke with at his Lodgings at Mr. Addis court's, on the Long-Wharf.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.——Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair. He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by Ready Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make Payment to the Subſcriber, at his Lodgings at Mrs. Bentley's, on Cowley's Wharf (ſo called)

ABSALOM BEBEE, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, October 7, 1793.

powers and privileges, as are allowed to Conſuls of the French Republic, by the laws, treaties and conventions, in that caſe made and provided.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and the Independence of the United States of America the Eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
TH. JEFFERSON.

New-York, October 27, 1793, 2d Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENET, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr.* JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

I HAVE juſt received, together with your letter of the 3d inſt. the diſmiſſion of Citizen Duplaine, Vice-Conſul at Boſton, and I haſten to declare to you, that I do not acknowledge its validity, becauſe the conſtitution of the United States has not given the Preſident the right which he now appears deſirous to exerciſe—it has empowered him as firſt Miniſter of the American people, to admit and to receive the miniſters of foreign nations ſent to the great American confederation, and their conſulary agents diſtributed to the particular ſtates; but, in confiding to him this official function, it has not given him the power of diſcharging them, to ſend them away, or to ſuſpend them when once they have been admitted. Such an authority cannot be exerted, ſir, but by the ſovereign of the agent, or by the one to which he is ſent. On the part of their own ſovereign, their recall can only be the object of his particular will, or a conſequence of negotiations begun with him for that object: On the part of the ſovereign to whom he is ſent, a diſmiſſion can be the reſult only of an act of regular juſtice, or of an arbitrary act.—If it is a national act of juſtice, the ſovereign ſhould be furniſhed with every poſſible light upon ſo important an object, that he may be enabled to prove to the foreign ſovereign, that his miniſter was unworthy of his confidence, and that the diſmiſſion or ſuſpenſion was indiſpenſable.—If it is an act merely arbitrary, it is among the claſs of acts of aggreſſion, and becomes a cauſe of war, and you know, ſir, that in this reſpect the conſtitution of the United States has reſerved to the repreſentatives of the people the right of declaring it. I do not recollect what the worm-eaten writings of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel ſay on this ſubject—I thank God I have forgot what theſe hired Juriſprudiſts have written upon the rights of nations, at a period, when they were all enchained. But the fundamental points of your Liberty, and our own, are engraven in my memory in characters not to be effaced, and the Rights of Man are incloſed in my breaſt with the ſource of life. I have inceſſantly before my eyes your conſtitution, and our own, and it is becauſe I fully feel the juſt and wiſe intentions of thoſe who founded them, that I demand of you, ſir, to aſk the Preſident of the United States to procure an examination, by the legiſlature repreſenting the ſovereign people of Maſſachuſetts, of the conduct of Citizen Duplaine, in the ſame manner as I have demanded an examination of my own in the enſuing Congreſs.

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GENET.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 4.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Sally, Eddy,	St. John's
Schooner Debcy, Brown,	Fox-Iſland
Sloop Apollo, Choate,	New York
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Sag Harbour
Brig Sally, Shearman,	St. Croix
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New-York
Sloop Mary, Baker,	Charleſton
Sloop Clementina, Weſtcott,	Providence
Sloop Riſing Sun, Weſtcott,	Norfolk
Sloop Leopard, Foſter,	Providence
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Polly, Folger,	Charleſton

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LADIES HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *oppoſite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.——Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

FOR
Norfolk & Baltimore,
The BRIG
HIRAM,
SYLVESTER CHILDS, *Maſter,*

WILL ſail the 15th Inſtant.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to JAMES MAXWELL and Co. or to the Maſter on board.

Warren, Nov. 1, 1793.

To be LET,

THE Weſt End of the HOUSE, next below the Brick Market, a BAKE-HOUSE, GARDEN, and Two STORES on the Wharf.—Alſo a SHOP in Thames-Street.——For Particulars, inquire of WALTER EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

STOLEN, about the firſt of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 25 Fathom of 18 Inch CABLE.——Whoever will give Information to the Subſcriber, of the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the above Cable may be recovered, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Saterdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS, } *Commiſſioners.*
LEMUEL TABER, }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

JACOB TABER, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Oct. 7, 1793.

A Young married Gentleman, obliged to ſeek for a ſafe Aſylum from the horrid Crimes, and the Conſequences attending the Conflagration of the Town of Cape Francois, arrived in this Town the 1ſt of October ult. in the Ship Providence, Capt. James Munro.—Deprived like many other unfortunate Inhabitants of the ſame Place, of ſufficient Means to maintain himſelf and Lady, in the Character becoming them, propoſes to make Uſe of the Talents he acquired through his Education.

He therefore offers to wait upon any young Ladies and Gentlemen, who are deſirous to learn DANCING, at their Houſes; flattering himſelf with the expeditious Improvement of his Pupils.

He lives at Mr. RIVERA's Houſe, on Eaſton's Point.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
An APPRENTICE, *at the Hat-making Buſineſs.*

A LAD about 16 Years old, large of his Age—to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1793.

M. COURE,

Late a SURGEON in the French Army,

RESPECFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt arrived in Newport, and propoſes to practiſe in the Line of his Profeſſion.—He would particularly acquaint thoſe who are afflicted with Cancers, &c. that he is in Poſſeſſion of two Specifics, with the help of which he eaſily and radically cures the Cancer, and the moſt inveterate old Sores, and is even ſure of their Succeſs, if thoſe Diſeaſes are not, by their Nature, incurable.—He may be ſpoke with at his Lodgings at Mr. Adamscourt's, on the Long-Wharf.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.——Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair. He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent the ſame; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make Payment to the Subſcriber, at his Lodgings at Mrs. Bentley's, on Cowley's Wharf (ſo called.)

ABSALOM BEBEE, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, October 7, 1793.

THE ETERNAL SCOLD.

Imitated from the French of Le Peserat.

FRIEND, haſt thou never heard old Ocean roar,
When the black tempeſt hovers, big with fear?
Impetuous daſh'd againſt the rocky ſhore,
It's hoarſe refounding, fills the aſtoniſh'd ear.

Or, haſt thou never heard loud thunders crack,
(Swift ſkim the lightnings long the liquid ſky)
When ſome vaſt oak becomes the mighty wreck,
In thouſand fragments ſcatter'd far and nigh?

The whelp-robb'd tigreſs haſt thou never met,
Nor trac'd the furies of her angry mein?
Nor the fell lion when with toils beſet,
His hideous roarings heard, his flaſhing eye-balls ſeen?

If not, friend, come to me:—My houſe diſplays
All theſe, and every monſter more, for there
Bull's bellow, dragon's hiſs, the wild aſs brays,
Hoop owls, croak frogs, and growls the ugly bear.

Drums, trumpets, thunders, hurricanes abound;
Storms, tempeſts, earthquakes in perpetual ſtrife;
Fiends, furies, hell itſelf may there be found.
In one ſtrange creature—*that's mine own dear Wife.*

ENGLISH ANECDOTES.

DR. MIDDLETON.

THIS learned and nervous writer left behind him in M. S. a treatiſe againſt the uſe of Prayer.—He had not been long dead, before Lord Bolingbroke waited upon the widow, for a peruſal of it. A learned and ingenious phyſician, no leſs than *Father of Phyſic* in this country, on account of his knowledge in that profeſſion, than of his age, convinced in his own mind of the evil tendency of the M. S. bought it of the widow and deſtroyed it.—His high ſenſe of Religion, and his piety in this inſtance, endeavouring to prevent the diſeaſes and contagion of the mind, as his ſkill and philanthropy had often counteracted thoſe of the body.

JOSIAH TUCKER, D. D.

MANY people have ſuppoſed (ſaid this acute and excellent politician) that trade is not compatible with Religion. It is, adds he, quite the reverſe: For while religion purifies the mind, trade keeps it employed.—Biſhop Warburton's Bon Mot reſpecting the Dean, has, like moſt Bon Mots, more of point than of truth in it. The Dean's Sermons, in one volume octavo, are excellent, from the quantity of thinking and of obſervation that they contain. The Dean too has written very ably upon ſeveral controverſical points of Divinity.

The Dean had once the honour of beholding himſelf burnt in effigy before his own garden at Briſtol, for ſome pamphlet which he had written, and which did not happen to pleaſe the mob of that city; not long afterwards, however, he had the honour to be carried through the ſtreets in his carriage, drawn by men inſtead of horſes. This excellent man might have cried out, with **Horace**—

Virtus repulſæ neſcia ſordidæ,
Intaminatis fulget honoribus:
Nec ſumit, aut ponit ſecures
Arbitrio popularis auræ.

Virtue ſerene nor ebbs nor flows,
Nor, when refuſ'd, one pang beſtows.
Secure in her own ſtate,
Nor as the rabble ſmile or frown,
Aſſumes or lays aſide the crown,
And leaves the whole to fate.

When Pope Alexander the Sixth was entering triumphantly ſome little town in Romagia, after the defeat of his competitor, to the Popedom, he obſerved the mob very buſy in pulling down the ſtatue of the unſucceſsful candidate, and putting it upon a gibbet, he turning to his ſon, Cæſar Borgia, ſaid very coolly, *Vides, mi fili, quantulum diſtat inter ſtatuam & patibulum*: Only ſee, my ſon, how ſmall the diſtance is from a ſtatue to a gallows.——An excellent motto to the Dean's picture would be—

——*Futis aperit Caſſandra futuris,*
Ora (Dei juſſa) non unquam credita tenerit. VIRG.

In the preſent crude and unprincipled notions of Government that have appeared, and prevail at preſent, it would be ſurely very well worth while to reprint ſome of this excellent citizen's eſſays, upon that very abſtruſe ſubject; but which, however, unluckily for us, every cobbler and tinker thinks that he can ſettle.

St. Martin's SALT,

A ſmall Quantity to be ſold by

JOHN LANGLEY.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

Thomas Green, *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, has juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

A moſt excellent Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received, and now ſelling
Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

For SALE,

As ſhe now lies in New Bedford Harbour,

A Well-built, full-rigged BRIG, about 86 Tons Burthen, well calculated for the W. India Trade.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN SPOONER, living in New Bedford.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WALTER WIGHERON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. All Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings. ROBERT TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

JOHN FAXON, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Oct. 28, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Driping Pans—and, Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

He has juſt received, a CONSIGNMENT of One HUNDRED BARRELS of Alexandria and Baltimore FINE FLOUR, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSS BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by Sett on the ſhorteſt Notice.

ALSO,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

For Charleſton & Georgetown (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE SLOOP FANNY, Burthen about 80 Tons, EZEKIEL LUTHER, Maſter, now lying at Coterell's Wharf—will ſail by the 5th of next Month. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to CALEB COGGESHALL, near the State-House, who wants a BOY, about 14 Years of Age, as an Apprentice.

Newport, 21ſt, 10th Month, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhou'd be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. ST. AMAND preſents his Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, in a Room in the Houſe now occupied by Capt. Robert Potter, near the State-Houſe, the Entrance to which Room is entirely ſeparate from the family, for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY DANCES, in the faſhionable Stile, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And aſſures theſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who will patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and the Regulations ſhall be kept in the School;——and thoſe who are not willing to conform themſelves to it, will not be admitted.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He will alſo teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, on the Principle.

Any Commands, addreſſed to M. ST. AMAND, at M. ADANCOURT'S Houſe, will be attended to.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1793.

THE ETERNAL SCOLD.

Imitated from the French of Le Paſerat.

FRIEND, haſt thou never heard old Ocean roar,
When the black tempeſt hovers, big with fear?
Impetuous daſh'd againſt the rocky ſhore,
It's hoarſe reſounding, fills the aſtoniſh'd ear.

Or, haſt thou never heard loud thunders crack,
(Swift ſkim the lightnings long the liquid ſky)
When ſome vaſt oak becomes the mighty wrack,
In thouſand fragments ſcatter'd far and nigh?

The whelp-robb'd tigreſs haſt thou never met,
Nor trac'd the furies of her angry mein?
Nor the fell lion when with toils beſet,
His hideous roarings heard, his flaſhing eye-balls ſeen?

If not, friend, come to me:—My houſe diſplays
All theſe, and every monſter more, for there
Bull's bellow, dragon's hiſs, the wild aſs brays,
Hoop owls, croak frogs, and growls the ugly bear.

Drums, trumpets, thunders, hurricanes abound;
Storms, tempeſts, earthquakes in perpetual ſtrife:
Fiends, furies, hell itſelf may there be found.
In one ſtrange creature—*that's mine own dear Wife.*

ENGLISH ANECDOTES.

DR. MIDDLETON.

THIS learned and nervous writer left behind him in M. S. a treatiſe againſt the uſe of Prayer.—He had not been long dead, before Lord Bolingbroke waited upon the widow, for a peruſal of it. A learned and ingenious phyſician, no leſs the *Father of Phyſic* in this country, on account of his knowledge in that profeſſion, than of his age, convinced in his own mind of the evil tendency of the M. S. bought it of the widow and deſtroyed it.—His high ſenſe of Religion, and his piety in this inſtance, endeavouring to prevent the diſeaſes and contagion of the mind, as his ſkill and philanthropy had often counteracted thoſe of the body.

JOSIAH TUCKER, D. D.

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Intaminatis fulget honoribus:
Nec ſumit, aut ponit ſecures
Arbitrio popularis auræ.

Virtus ſerene nor ebbs nor flows,
Nor, when repuls'd, our pang beſtows.
Secure in her own ſtate,
Nor as the rabble ſmile or frown,
Aſſumes or lays aſide the crown,
And leaves the whole to fate.

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——*Fatis aperit Caſſandra futuris,*
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St. Martin's SALT,

A ſmall Quantity to be ſold by

JOHN LANGLEY.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, has juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

A moſt excellent Aſſortment of

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Juſt received, and now ſelling

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Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Braſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

For SALE,

As ſhe now lies in New Bedford Harbour,

A Well-built, full-rigged BRIG, about 86 Tons Burthen, well calculated for the Weſt-India Trade.——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN SPOONER, living in New Bedford.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WALTER WIGNERON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. All Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings. ROBERT TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN FAXON, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Oct. 28, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Driping Pans—and, Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

He has juſt received, a CONSIGNMENT of ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of Alexandria and Baltimore FINE FLOUR, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

ALSO,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold, adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

For Charleſton & Georgetown,
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE SLOOP FANNY, Burthen about 80 Tons, EZEKIEL LUTHER, Maſter, now lying at Coterell's Wharf—will ſail by the 5th of next Month—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to CALEB COGGESHALL, near the State-Houſe, who wants a BOY, about 14 Years of Age, as an Apprentice.

Newport, 21ſt, 10th Month, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY, } *Executors.*
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

Newport August 5, 1793.

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. ST. AMAND preſents his Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, in a Room in the Houſe now occupied by Capt. Robert Potter, near the State-Houſe, the Entrance to which Room is entirely ſeparate from the family, for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY DANCES, in the moſt faſhionable Stile, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And aſſures thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who will patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations ſhall be kept in the School;——and thoſe who are not willing to conform themſelves to it, will not be admitted.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He will alſo teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, by Principle.

Any Commands, addreſſed to M. ST. AMAND, at M. ADANCOURT's Houſe, will be attended to.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1793.